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US Army Corps of Engineers New York District

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FACT SHEET-Sylvania-Corning, NY

Sylvania Corning Plant/Former Sylvania Electric Products Facility Site

Published Jan. 1, 2019



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DESCRIPTION: The Sylvania Corning Plant/former Sylvania Electric Products Facility (a.k.a Sylcor) site (the Site) is a 9.49 acres area divided into three (3) separate properties located at 70, 100, and 140 Cantiague Rock Road, Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau, State of New York, in the westernmost portion of Hicksville, Long Island approximately thirty (30) miles east of lower Manhattan. The site was utilized for the manufacture of Government and commercial nuclear elements (e.g., cores, slugs, fuel elements) for reactors used in research and electric power generation between 1952 and 1967. Operations at the site used natural, enriched, and depleted uranium, and to a lesser extent thorium. Site contamination consists of these radioactive materials as well as nickel and volatile organics. Sylvania and related entities ("Sylvania") conducted nuclear work on site under a major contract to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) from 1952-1965 (referred to as "AEC Contract work"), and conducted other nuclear work for commercial and other government contracts (referred to as "Commercial work").

Commercial work began in 1957, which were mostly, but not completely, located on the 70 Cantiague Rock Road property. AEC Contract work occurred, mostly but not completely, on the 100 and 140 Cantiague Rock Road properties. Contract documents and AEC commercial licenses indicate that AEC Contract and Commercial work involved large amounts of similar radioactive materials (e.g., uranium and thorium) and similar volatile organic compounds such as degreasers (e.g., PCE, TCE). Waste materials were frequently burned or disposed of on site in unlined sumps. Wastes were also directed to leach pools, although little information is available as to the nature of these wastes.

Primary soil contaminants were Uranium, Thorium, solvents and nickel. GTE, a corporate predecessor to Verizon, entered into a voluntary cleanup agreement with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) to remediate the soils at the Site to allow unrestricted future use of the Site. Soil excavation was conducted at the 100 and 140 Cantiague Rock Road properties. Nuclear materials processed under the AEC Contract were provided by the AEC. Little is known at present about ownership of the commercial materials, although common practice was for the materials to be owned by the party contracting for the fuel fabrication work. Government and commercial operations were conducted at the site. Government operations at the site were conducted under the Atomic Energy Commission's contract #AT (30-1)-1293. Little information has been located regarding the commercial operations.

AUTHORIZATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The United States Department of Energy (DOE) determined that the site is eligible for inclusion in FUSRAP. USACE will address the site under authorization given it by the U.S. Congress in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998 to determine if there is a need for action.

STATUS: USACE completed a Preliminary Assessment in FY05 and an on-site Remedial Investigation (RI) in FY10. The Site was included in a Regional Groundwater Listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in September 2011. Off-site groundwater characterization has been completed, and is included in a comprehensive RI report currently under EPA and NYSDEC review. Coordination with EPA and NYSDEC is ongoing.

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 2



NEW CASSEL/HICKSVILLE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

NEW CASSEL/HICKSVILLE, NY

Cleanup Progress

On this page:

- [Site Milestones](#)
- [Cleanup Schedule by Operable Unit](#)

Cleaning up Superfund sites is a complex, multi-phase process. Learn more:

- [Superfund Cleanup Process](#)
- [A community guide to EPA's Superfund program \(PDF\)](#) (12 pp, 454 KB)

Site Milestones

| Milestone | Date(s) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Initial Assessment Completed | 09/15/1995 |
| Proposed to the National Priorities List | 03/10/2011 |
| Finalized on the National Priorities List | 09/16/2011 |
| Remedial Investigation Started | 06/30/2011 |
| Remedy Selected | 09/30/2013 |
| Remedial Action Started | Estimated Mar - May 2021 |
| Construction Completed | Not Yet Achieved |
| Deleted from National Priorities List | Not Yet Achieved |
| Most Recent Five-Year Review | Not Yet Achieved |
| Site Ready for Reuse and Redevelopment | Not Yet Achieved |

Cleanup Schedule by Operable Unit

During cleanup, a site can be divided into a number of distinct areas depending on its complexity. These areas, called operable units (OUs), may address geographic areas, specific problems, or areas where a specific action is required. Examples of typical operable units include construction of a groundwater pump and treatment system or construction of a cap over a landfill.

Select an operable unit. After making a selection, press go to filter the table by operable unit.

All OUs

Go

Search:

| Milestone | Start Date | Completion Date |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| OU 01 - GW - SOUTH OF OLD COUNTRY ROAD | | |
| Unilateral Administrative Order <i>(EPA Performed)</i> | | 03/22/2018 |
| Combined Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study <i>(EPA Performed)</i> | 06/30/2011 | 09/30/2013 |
| Record of Decision <i>(EPA Performed)</i> | | 09/30/2013 |
| Remedial Design <i>(EPA Performed)</i> | 07/10/2015 | Estimated Jul - Sep 2017* |
| Remedial Design | Estimated Apr - Jun 2018* | Estimated Mar - May 2021 |
| Remedial Action | Estimated Mar - May 2021 | |
| OU 02 - GW - SYLVANIA/GENERAL INSTRUME | | |
| Combined Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study <i>(PRP Performed, EPA Oversight)</i> | 04/08/2014 | Estimated May - Jul 2021 |
| Record of Decision | | Estimated May - Jul 2021 |
| OU 03 - FAR FIELD PLUME | | |
| Combined Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study <i>(EPA Performed)</i> | 06/11/2015 | Estimated Sep - Nov 2020 |
| Record of Decision | | Estimated Sep - Nov 2020 |
| Remedial Design | Estimated Mar - May 2021 | |

Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries

*NOTE: This date may not reflect the actual start or actual completion of the milestone. Either the lead for this activity changed, the project was phased, or the project did not fit the normal definitions of activities tracked in this table.

NOTE: Dates and estimated dates will not display for all milestones. Estimated dates only display for milestones planned within the next three fiscal years. Estimated dates and start dates will not display for the following enforcement milestones: Administrative Order of Consent, Consent Decree and Unilateral Administrative Order. Start dates will not display for the following document milestones: Five-Year Review, Record of Decision, Record of Decision Amendment, Explanation of Significant Differences and Partial NPL Deletion.

DISCLAIMER: The data on this page are derived from the Superfund Enterprise Management System and are solely for informational purposes. The data cannot be relied upon to create any substantive or procedural rights or requirements enforceable by any party in litigation with any member of the public, states, tribes, the United States or any federal agency. EPA reserves the right to change these data at any time without public notice.

JULY 22, 2019

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 3

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
TABLES**

**Sylvania Corning FUSRAP Site
Hicksville, Nassau County, New York**

2017

**Prepared for:
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Kansas City District
And
New York District**

**Prepared by:
LOUIS BERGER
412 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962**



Table 1-3
USACE
Sylvania Corning FUSRAP Site
Hicksville, Nassau County, New York
Previous Environmental Investigations and Remedial Actions

| YEAR | COMPANY | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 1965 | Isotopes, Inc. | The 1293 Contract area was decontaminated by Isotopes, Inc., a contractor for the AEC. Limited soil excavation was performed to a depth of 4 inches in sump 3, sump 2, and the drum storage area between Buildings 6 and 7. The 1293 Contract area was released for other work by the AEC. |
| 1967 | Unknown | The historical Sylvania buildings on the 100 and 140 Properties were demolished. |
| September 19, 1967 | NYSDEC | The NYSDOL released the site for non-radiological use based on AEC surveys, an Atcor survey, and its own investigation, and canceled New York State Radioactive Materials License No. 325-0083. |
| 1987 | ERM-Northwest | Thirty buried drums and some contaminated soils were discovered on the current 70 Property during construction of an addition to former Building 4 (USACE 2005). The analytical results for soil and drum samples collected by the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) and NYSDEC indicated the presence of chlorinated solvents (primarily TCE and PCE), PCBs, arsenic, and less than 0.05% uranium (i.e., less than approximately 165 pCi/g U-238, assuming natural uranium). ERM-Northwest (ERM) was retained by Air Techniques for further subsurface investigations. In total, 67 drums (including the initial 30) and 90 cubic yards of soil (excavated from 0 to 12 feet BGS) were removed. The source of those drums is unknown. |
| 1987 | Air Techniques | A Remedial Excavation and Subsurface Investigation of the 70 Property was performed (Air Techniques 1987). The investigation included a geophysical survey, subsequent excavations, and post-excavation soil sampling. |
| 1991 | Gilbert Displays | An environmental investigation of the 140 (Gilbert Displays) Property was performed (Gilbert Displays 1991). The objective of this investigation was to identify all financial liability issues, as well as significant environmental problems that would restrict property use by current and future owners. |
| 1992 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a Phase II investigation at the 70 Property to collect the information necessary to classify the Site for no further action and to develop a final Hazard Ranking Score (GTEOSI 1993). This investigation included a soil gas survey (to evaluate soil quality in the vicinity of boring B-1, where chlorinated solvents were detected after the removal of the drums); installation of four soil borings/monitoring wells; and collection of groundwater samples (to evaluate groundwater quality upgradient and downgradient of the drum burial site and to identify any impacts from the buried materials on groundwater quality). Two upgradient wells (north of the building extension) and two downgradient wells (southwest of the building extension) were installed and sampled for the full Target Compound List/Target Analyte List (TCL/TAL). An existing off-site well located within the former waste lagoon on the GI property was also sampled for VOCs during this investigation as a third downgradient monitoring point. |
| 1992 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a Supplemental Phase II Investigation for the 70 Property (GTEOSI 1993). The objective of this investigation was to collect sufficient information to permit proper classification of the Property. This investigation included installation of three soil borings and one new upgradient monitoring well. |
| 1995 | NYSDEC | NYSDEC reclassified the 70 Property because of high solvent concentrations. Some contribution to groundwater contamination was suspected at the 70 Property. |
| 1997 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI prepared a Summary Report on the Groundwater Monitoring Program at the Air Techniques facility. |
| 1998 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and an exterior radiation survey of the Site (GTEOSI 1998). More than 305 GPR profiles were obtained, with a 20-foot maximum depth of penetration. The walkover gamma radiation survey was performed over selected outdoor areas of the Site to measure and map above-background radiation levels that may indicate the presence of subsurface process residuals. |
| April 7, 1999 | GTEOSI/NYSDEC | A Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) Agreement was established between GTEOSI and NYSDEC. Soil cleanup levels were established as: 100 pCi/g total uranium; 50 pCi/g for U-238; 2.8 pCi/g for Th-232; 1.82 ppm for PCE; 0.7 ppm for TCE; 560 ppm for nickel; and 0.16 ppm or site background or background for New York State soils (0 to 7 ppm) for beryllium. These criteria were used for the 2004 remediation. |
| 2000 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI conducted an investigation to verify the nature and extent of process residuals, including uranium, thorium, and chlorinated solvents (GTEOSI 2000). They also conducted a site survey to locate historic structures. The report also included a summary of the GPR and radiation survey from the 1998 report listed above. A soil gas survey included 128 borings to 4 feet in general areas; to 8 feet in suspected radioactive contaminant areas; and to 16 feet in leach pool areas. The groundwater investigation included sampling of five existing monitoring wells on the 70 Property, three off-site upgradient wells (MW-01 to MW-05), and five newly installed temporary well points (TW-01 to TW-05). The samples were analyzed for VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, and radionuclides. |
| 2001 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a supplemental investigation to further evaluate areas identified during the initial investigation where process residuals consisting of uranium, thorium, and PCE were potentially located (GTEOSI 2001). This investigation included a soil gas survey to a depth of approximately 4 feet (32 exterior locations, 19 interior locations at Building 140 [B140], and three interior locations at B100); installation of more than 128 borings 4 to 24 feet deep; installation and sampling of five temporary wells to 70 feet; and sampling of five existing wells on the 70 Property (MW-1 through MW-5) and three upgradient existing wells on the NCDPW property (W-24, W-24D, and W-25). |
| 2002 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a soil investigation to verify the vertical and horizontal extent of selected contaminants in the soil and delineate non-impacted areas for sheet pile placement (GTEOSI 2003a). The investigation included 170 soil borings, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of soil and groundwater samples. Most of the soil borings were advanced to 20 feet BGS; however, 14 borings were advanced until no impacts were noted (approximately 40 feet BGS) in order to define the vertical boundaries. The soil samples were analyzed for radionuclides, VOCs, and metals. |
| 2003 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI installed 27 additional soil borings at the Site in response to a request by NYSDEC (GTEOSI 2003b). The additional soil investigation was performed in order to characterize the potential mixed waste areas. The soil borings were advanced to a maximum of 18 feet BGS, with most of the borings advanced to a total depth of 12 feet BGS. The soil samples were analyzed for radionuclides, VOCs, and nickel. |
| 2003 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a radiological survey inside B70 to determine whether residual radioactivity was present in building materials (GTEOSI 2003c). The survey involved the sampling of interior surfaces of the portion of the building utilized by Sylvania, including floors, lower walls, and other locations deemed suspect. Scans and direct measurements of random and biased building surface locations were performed for gross alpha and beta contamination, removable alpha and beta contamination, and area gamma exposure rates. |
| 2003/2004 | GTEOSI | Based on the results of previous investigations, GTEOSI assembled a team of environmental companies to perform a soil removal and restoration program on portions of all three properties known to contain process residuals. Removal areas were designated as cells, and the cells were further divided into subcells (see Figure 1.2-3). The excavation of each cell, which was guided by instrument screening and on-site analysis of soil samples, was performed with the intent of removing soil until cleanup levels established in the 1999 VCP agreement were attained. A final Phase I soil remediation report was issued in December 2006 (GTEOSI 2006a). |
| 2004 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI prepared a letter report regarding the underground storage tank (UST) removed from Cell 2 during the soil remediation program (GTEOSI 2006b). The tank was encountered during the excavation of soil within Cell 2 (Subcells V10 and W10) at approximately 4 feet BGS. The 6,000-gallon tank was 19 feet long and measured approximately 7 feet in diameter. The tank contained approximately 875 gallons of sludge and liquid. A pipe was attached to the top-center portion of the tank. The tank was removed from the ground and examined for content, corrosion, and integrity, and was scanned for radiological and chemical impacts. Subsequent to tank removal, five soil samples were collected from the bottom and sidewalls of the tank pit. An emulsifier was added to the UST to solidify and immobilize the contents and, after it was scanned for VOCs and radiological activity, it was double-wrapped in plastic and shipped off-site for disposal. |
| 2004 | USACE | USACE held a Site visit and meeting with Verizon, Inc. A records search and review was performed, which included electronic searches and visits to NYSDEC offices and the Hicksville Public Library. |
| April 2005 | NYSDEC | NYSDEC performed a limited soil gas survey with a photo-ionization detector (PID) in the backfilled soil boring holes for survey unit 04 (SU04) (central portion of B100) and SU07 (western half of B140). Elevated readings were observed at SU04, and additional borings were requested (NYSDEC 2005a). For SU07, no elevated readings were observed and no additional borings were installed. |
| May 2005 | NYSDEC | NYSDEC performed a limited soil gas survey with a PID for SU05 (100 Property), but elevated readings were not observed (NYSDEC 2005b). NYSDEC also installed six additional borings at SU04 and SU03, and soil gas readings were collected at five of these borings. A 2,500-gallon UST was found during installation of the sixth boring, which resulted in the installation of two more borings to a depth of 15 feet to the north and south of the UST. Additional soil surveys were recommended for selected areas under the building in order to evaluate potential indoor air exposure routes. |

Table 1-3
USACE
Sylvania Corning FUSRAP Site
Hicksville, Nassau County, New York
Previous Environmental Investigations and Remedial Actions

| YEAR | COMPANY | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|---------|---|
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a systematic subsurface soil investigation beneath B100 from February to April 2005 (GTEOSI 2005a). The soil borings were advanced to 30 feet BGS in a triangular sampling pattern. Samples were analyzed for radionuclides, TCE, PCE, nickel, and beryllium. Additional investigations performed prior to and concurrent with the systematic soil investigation beneath B100 included the following: |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | A focused sampling effort beneath the building prior to the systematic soil investigation (March through April 2004), which involved 19 borings in areas of suspected floor drains, catch basins, historic leach pools (LPH) LPH01, -03, -04, -05, and -06, and outside the footprint of the historic building. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | LPH characterization to identify and delineate contaminants associated with 14 suspected LPHs beneath the building; this was done concurrently with the systematic soil investigation. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | Cell 9 investigation to identify and delineate contaminants that originated from the LPHs removed during the remediation in Cell 9, south of B100; this was performed concurrently with the systematic soil investigation. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | Six additional soil borings were advanced to further delineate the residual PCE and TCE contamination in SU04 (central portion of B100) at soil boring location 009. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | Eight additional borings to supplement the systematic soil investigation grid were installed to further investigate the shallow soils beneath the building. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | A 2,500-gallon UST (5 feet in diameter and 15 feet long) was encountered in subcell L17, approximately 5.5 feet below the bottom of the concrete slab. Approximately 150 gallons of liquid and 250 gallons of sludge were found in the UST. The UST appeared to be intact without having released contaminants to surrounding soils. Because the UST could not be removed without compromising the integrity of the building, an emulsifier was added to the UST to solidify and immobilize the contents and prevent potential future releases. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a systematic subsurface soil investigation west of B140 and B100 (GTEOSI 2005b). The soil borings were advanced to 30 feet BGS. Samples were analyzed for radionuclides, VOCs, nickel, and beryllium. An additional soil investigation was performed to identify and delineate contaminants associated with six LPHs. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a systematic subsurface soil investigation beneath B140 (GTEOSI 2005c). The soil borings were advanced to 30 feet BGS. Samples were analyzed for radionuclides, VOCs, nickel, and beryllium. An additional soil investigation was performed to identify and delineate contaminants associated with two LPHs. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a systematic subsurface soil investigation and remediation north of B140 (GTEOSI 2005d). The investigation was focused on the surface and subsurface soils located between the B140 north wall and the northern 140 Property. The soil borings were advanced via hand auger to 8 feet BGS and samples were collected every foot. Samples were analyzed for radionuclides, VOCs, nickel, and beryllium. A limited excavation to a maximum depth of 5 feet BGS was performed at the investigated area and an area of residual nickel contamination was re-excavated. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a soil investigation to delineate the extent of VOC contamination in cells 3, 4, 12, and 14 and the Driving Range Property (GTEOSI 2005e). Thirty-five borings were advanced to 64 feet BGS (approximately 5 feet above the water table). Fourteen additional borings were advanced on the Driving Range Property after the delineation sampling described above to assess the potential migration of soil contaminants to the groundwater and describe the subsurface soil lithology beneath the Site. |
| 2005 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI performed a systematic subsurface soil investigation to delineate residual contamination in Cell 9 remaining after soil remediation at the Site (GTEOSI 2005f). Sixty-four soil borings were advanced to 64 feet BGS (approximately 5 feet above the water table) in Cells 9 and 8 as well as areas surrounding these cells. Samples were analyzed for uranium, thorium, TCE, PCE, and nickel. |
| 2005 | USACE | The USACE prepared a fact sheet in January 2005 and performed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) and met with NYSDEC in May. The purpose of the PA was to review readily available information to determine the need for further activities by the USACE to ensure protection of human health and the environment. The USACE determined that there was evidence of a release and/or threat of a release into the environment of radiological substances resulting from work performed as part of the nation's early atomic energy program that is not a federally permitted release. USACE recommended a more detailed analysis such as a CERCLA Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine which areas of the Site should be designated for FUSRAP cleanup. |
| 2006 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI prepared a report on the findings and activities associated with a 2,500-gallon UST discovered beneath B100 (GTEOSI 2006b). The UST was 15 feet long and measured 5 feet in diameter. The liquid and sludge contained in the UST was approximately 15 inches deep (approximately 400 gallons). An emulsifier was added through access holes to the UST to solidify and immobilize the contents and prevent potential future releases. |
| 2006 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI prepared a report detailing the findings and results of the Phase I Soil Remediation in which 14 remedial cells were excavated to remove contaminated soils (GTEOSI 2006a). The soil remediation began in April 2003 and ended in September 2004. |
| 2006 | USACE | USACE project team performed an initial site reconnaissance on May 18, 2006. The reconnaissance consisted of a walkover of all three properties (140, 100, and 70 Cantiague Rock Road), two of the three buildings (B140 and B100), and meeting with the GTEOSI team. |
| 2006 | USACE | In September and November of 2006, Phase I RI activities including geophysical surveys (EM-61 and GPR), exterior soil gas and sub-slab soil vapor surveys, indoor air surveys, transformer pad surveys, and radiation surveys. |
| 2007 | GTEOSI | A multi-phase groundwater investigation was performed to characterize the nature and extent of VOCs, nickel, and radionuclides in unsaturated soil and groundwater at the 70, 100, and 140 Cantiague Rock Road properties and the surrounding properties, including the NCDPW, GI, the Driving Range property, Crown Lift, King Kullen (555 West John Street), New York Blood Bank, and Waste Management properties (GTEOSI 2007a). This investigation consisted of collecting two rounds (October 2002 and March 2003) of groundwater samples from 12 existing on-site monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-12); collection of depth-specific groundwater samples at 10-foot intervals to depths down to more than 500 feet from 55 on-site and off-site boring locations between October 2002 and February 2004; and decommissioning of five monitoring wells (MW-01, MW-02, MW-05, MW-06, and MW-07) in April 2003. |
| 2007 | USACE | The Phase II RI was focused primarily on delineating contaminated soils on-site through soils borings and test pits. While all three Properties (140, 100, and 70) were investigated, the major focus of Phase II was on the 70 Property since access was restricted during the ownership by Air Techniques, Inc. It was the property where the fewest previous investigations had been performed. |
| 2008 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI drilled and sampled six off-site groundwater profile borings (P102, P104, P110, P112, P113, and P114) under the VCP. A data report was submitted to NYSDEC in January 2008 (GTEOSI 2008a). |
| 2008 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI drilled and sampled three on-site groundwater profile borings (P103, P107, and P108) under the VCP. A data report was submitted to NYSDEC in February 2008 (GTEOSI 2008b). |
| 2008 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI drilled and sampled five off-site groundwater profile borings (P118, MWP110-355, MWP110-440, MWP114-170, and MW114-290) under the VCP. A data report was submitted to NYSDEC in April 2008 (GTEOSI 2008c). |
| 2009 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI drilled and sampled two off-site groundwater profile borings (P119 and P120) under the VCP. A data report was submitted to NYSDEC in November 2009 (GTEOSI 2009). |
| 2008-2010 | USACE | The Phase III field program was focused on delineating contaminants in on-site groundwater. This investigation was conducted in two phases between October 2008 and April 2010. Although the focus was on on-site groundwater, the investigation included groundwater sampling on the Nassau County Department of Public Works property to the north and the Nassau County Cantiague Park property to the east of the Site. |
| 2010-2011 | GTEOSI | GTEOSI conducted a synoptic groundwater sampling event of GTEOSI, GI, and Anchor Chemical (a nearby inactive hazardous waste site) monitoring wells. A groundwater remedial investigation report was completed in January 2011 documenting all previous groundwater profiling/sampling activities, including this sampling event (GTEOSI 2011). |
| 2011-2016 | USACE | The field portion of the Off-site Groundwater Characterization (Phase IV) was completed. These activities focused on delineating Site groundwater contaminants through vertical profile sampling, as well as monitoring well installation/sampling downgradient of the Site. This also included an investigation of waste drains (septic and chemical) in B70 on-site. |

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 4



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: 70-140 Cantiague Rock Rd/Former Sylvania

Site Code: V00089

Program: Voluntary Cleanup Program

Classification: A

EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 1

Address: 70-140 Cantiague Rock Rd.

City: Hicksville **Zip:** 11801

County: Nassau

Latitude: 40.76802597

Longitude: -73.54968824

Site Type: STRUCTURE LAGOON

Estimated Size: 2.54 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: GTEOSI for 140 Cantiague Rock Road

Current Owner(s) Address: One Verizon Way
Basking Ridge, NJ, 07920

Current Owner Name: Unknown for 100 Cantiague Rock Road

Current Owner(s) Address: 42 Hunt Drive
Jericho, NY, 11753

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

Site Description

Location: The 70-140 Cantiague Rock Rd/Former Sylvania site is comprised of the three separate contiguous parcels located at 70, 100, and 140 Cantiague Rock Road in the western portion of Hicksville in a suburban area of Nassau County, New York. The southernmost parcel, located at 70 Cantiague Rock Road, is also listed as Site No. 130040 on the NYS

Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. The site lies along the east side of Cantiague Rock Rd and is about 100 yards north of West John Street from the intersection of West John Street and Cantiague Rock Road in Hicksville. Site Features: The main site features consist of three buildings, one on each of the three parcels, surrounded by paved and gravel areas. Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is presently zoned commercial and industrial. It is currently vacant. The surrounding parcels are generally industrial and commercial use. A school is located nearby on the west side of Cantiague Rock Road. The nearest residential area is about 600 feet west of the site. Past Use of the Site: The site has been used for a variety of commercial and industrial activities including the manufacture of nuclear fuel elements for research and electric power generation reactors. Operable Units: The site was divided into two operable units. An operable unit represents a portion of a remedial program for a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination. Since 2014, additional investigation activities for OU2 are being done under Site No. 130215, which is managed by USEPA. Operable Unit 1: On-Site Soils Operable Unit 2: On-Site and Off-Site Groundwater Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The geology at the site generally consists of stratified sand and gravels. The depth to water is about 64 feet below the land surface. Groundwater generally flows in a southerly direction.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

nickel

tetrachloroethene (PCE)

uranium

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: For OU1: Soils: Investigations have been conducted to determine the extent of soil contamination. During 2003 through 2005, soils contaminated with uranium, thorium, tetrachloroethene, and/or nickel were excavated to depths up to 54 feet deep resulting in about 58,000 cubic yards of waste. The generated waste was disposed off-site in Utah. Soil contamination remains on-site at depth and under existing buildings. Soil Vapor and Indoor Air: Soil vapor contamination is present in shallow soils and under buildings over various portion of the site. For OU2: Groundwater: Numerous investigations have been conducted to determine the extent of contamination in groundwater. Groundwater standards have been exceeded both on- and off-site. The primary contaminants of concern include

tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and their breakdown products. Continuing investigations indicate a plume of groundwater contamination has migrated off-site and extends generally south beyond the property border.

Site Health Assessment

Since some contaminated soils remain at the site below concrete or clean fill and the building at 100 Cantiague Rock Road, people will not come in contact with contaminated soils unless they dig below these materials. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the public water supply that serves the area is treated to remove contaminants before the water is distributed to customers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Currently, there are no occupied buildings at the site, therefore, soil vapor intrusion does not represent a current concern. However, the potential exists for people to inhale site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion in any future on-site building development and /or current site building re-occupancy.

For more Information: [E-mail Us](#)

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 5



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Air Techniques, Inc. (Old Sylvania Site)

Site Code: 130040

Program: State Superfund Program

Classification: 04

EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 1

Address: 70-140 Cantiague Rock Rd.

City: Hicksville **Zip:** 11801

County: Nassau

Latitude: 40.76699673

Longitude: -73.54877495

Site Type: DUMP STRUCTURE

Estimated Size: 5 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: A&T Realty Company

Current Owner(s) Address: 70 Cantiague Rock Road
Hicksville, NY, 11801

Owner(s) during disposal: UNKNOWN

Current On-Site Operator: Air Techniques, Inc.

Stated Operator(s) Address: 70 Cantiague Rock Road
Hicksville, NY 11801

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

From: 1979 **To:** unknown

Site Description

Location: The Air Techniques (Old Sylvania) site is about 5 acres in size and located in a suburban area of Nassau County. The site is located along Cantiague Rock Road just north of

West John Street in Hicksville. Site Features: The site is comprised of three properties with the addresses of 70, 100 & 140 Cantiague Rock Road. Each property contains one large building with mostly paved areas surrounding each. Current Zoning: The site is currently inactive and the properties are zoned industrial. The surrounding parcels are currently a combination of industrial, commercial, municipal, community, recreational, school and residential. The nearest residential area is 600 ft to the west. Past Use of the Site: 70 Cantiague Rock Road parcel was occupied by a manufacturer of dental equipment from 1979 to 2006. During that period, buried drums containing waste chlorinated solvents consisting primarily of tetrachloroethene were discovered in 1986 and were removed in 1987. After some additional investigation activities conducted between 1992 and 1994, additional parcels north and upgradient of 70 Cantiague Rock Road were evaluated. It was discovered that the 70, 100, and 140 Cantiague Rock Road parcels had all been used for the production of uranium and thorium fuel elements in the 1950s and 1960s by Sylvania. Portions of this nuclear fuel work was done for the US government under federal contract. Uranium, thorium, tetrachloroethene, and nickel present in the processing waste had been discharged to recharge basins and leaching pools. The site entered the Voluntary Cleanup Program in April 1999 and was assigned Site No. V00089. In 2014, additional investigation activities were conducted and work continues to be managed under Site No. 130215 which is managed by USEPA. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: Groundwater is located about 60 feet below grade and flows in a southerly direction. The area soils are mainly sands with varying layers consisting of silt, sands and gravel.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

TRICHLOROETHYLENE (F001-F002)

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (F001-F002)

nickel

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: Soils: Investigations have been conducted to determine the extent of soil contamination. During 2003 through 2005, soils contaminated with uranium, thorium, tetrachloroethene, and/or nickel were excavated to depths up to 54 feet deep resulting in about 58,000 cubic yards of waste. The generated waste was disposed off-site in Utah. Soil contamination remains on-site at depth and under existing buildings. Soil Vapor and Indoor Air: Soil vapor contamination is present in shallow soils and under buildings over various portion of the site. Groundwater: Numerous investigations have been conducted to determine the extent of contamination in groundwater. Groundwater standards have been

exceeded both on- and off-site. The primary contaminants of concern include tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and their breakdown products. Continuing investigations indicate a plume of groundwater contamination has migrated off-site and extends generally south beyond the property border.

Site Health Assessment

Since some contaminated soils remain at the site below concrete or clean fill, people will not come in contact with contaminated soils unless they dig below the surface materials. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the public water supply that serves the area is treated to remove contaminants before the water is distributed to customers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Currently, there are no occupied buildings at the site, therefore, soil vapor intrusion does not represent a current concern. However, the potential exists for people to inhale site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion in any future on-site building development and /or current site building re-occupancy.

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 6



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: New Cassel/Hicksville Ground Water Contamination

Site Code: 130215

Program: State Superfund Program

Classification: 02

EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 1

Address: Southern End of Iris Place

City: New Cassel **Zip:** 11590

County: Nassau

Latitude: 40.745376554

Longitude: -73.549536256

Site Type:

Estimated Size: 2200 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Site Description

Location: The New Cassel/Hicksville Ground Water Contamination site is located in a suburban area. **Site Features:** The site consists of a groundwater contamination plume located beneath a mixed-use area. The Bowling Green and Hicksville Plant 5 public water supply well fields draw from the groundwater within the site area. Both well fields have wellhead treatment to remove site-related contaminants from the drinking water prior to distribution. **Current Zoning and Land Use:** The land use mostly consists of single family homes, suburban shopping and other commercial buildings. The zoning is consistent with the varied land use. **Past Use of Site:** The groundwater contamination originates from several sites within the New Cassel Industrial Area, the General Instruments site, the Former Sylvania site, and other upgradient properties. The sources of the plume are generally current and former industrial

properties. Operable Units: The site has been divided into three operable units. An operable unit represents a portion of a remedial program for a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination. Operable Unit 1 (OU1) is the groundwater contamination directly south of the New Cassel Industrial Area sites. OU2 consists of the contaminated groundwater from General Instruments Corp. (Site No. 130020) and 70-140 Cantiague Rock Rd/Former Sylvania (Site No. V00089). OU3 is defined as the far afield groundwater contamination. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The subsurface generally consists of sand and gravel with silt and clay lenses. The water table is approximately 70 feet deep and flows southwest.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

tetrachloroethene (PCE)

trichloroethene (TCE)

Site Environmental Assessment

Based on investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern are tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and their breakdown products.

Groundwater - PCE, TCE and their associated breakdown products were detected in the groundwater located downgradient of the source areas. PCE and TCE concentrations exceed 1,000 parts-per-billion (ppb) in the groundwater plume, exceeding the New York State groundwater standard of 5 ppb for both contaminants.

Site Health Assessment

People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the public water supply wells that serve the area are either monitored to verify compliance with New York State drinking water standards, or treated to remove contaminants before the water is distributed to consumers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. The potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur within the designated site area needs to be evaluated.

For more Information: [E-mail Us](#)

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